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It Is Time to Get Busy About The Santa Fe Central Railroad Proposition.

SANTA FE CENTRAL

MOVEMENT ON FOOT TO BRING
IT TO ROSWELL.

LAST NIGHT'S MEETING

A Committee to be Appointed to Have
the Railroad Matter in Charge.—
Opinions of Various Representative
Citizens.—Will Get Busy.

The called meeting at the Roswell Club rooms last night was, in the absence of President Morrow, called to order by E. A. Cahoon, who explained the object of the meeting. The following clipping was read by Secretary DeFreest:

"A special to the Denver papers from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, says: 'George J. Gould, with Benjamin Nichol and President E. T. Jeffrey of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, came to Pittsburg today on a special train over the Wabash terminal. Late in the day they went to the Duquesne Club on Sixth avenue, where they were met by a number of the stockholders of the Santa Fe Central railroad.'

"After a long discussion Mr. Gould is said to have made an offer for the road. Mr. Gould and the Pittsburg representatives adjourned for dinner and later the proposition was taken up.

"The Santa Fe Central line extends 115 miles southward from the southern terminal of the Denver & Rio Grande and this stretch of track has long been desired by Gould.

"The deal was not closed by Mr. Gould, as near as could be learned today. Before going to his special car President Jeffrey said:

"Mr. Gould is most desirous of seeing the Santa Fe Central a success. I have nothing further to say as to our visit or our conference while in Pittsburg."

Another special says:

"President E. T. Jeffrey of the Denver & Rio Grande, who came to Pittsburg yesterday with George J. Gould of the Wabash interests, today had a long conference with H. C. Frick and Frank J. Torrance, who owns the Santa Fe Central road, which extends 115 miles from the southern terminal of the Denver & Rio Grande.

Mr. Gould was also present at the conference. Not only this, but Mr. Gould was last evening the guest of Mr. Frick at dinner. That the Gould interests seek to buy the Santa Fe Central is not strongly denied by any of those interested. Mr. Gould got into his car soon after the conference and would not be seen.

"President Jeffrey would only admit that the Gould interests were interested in seeing the Santa Fe Central line succeed. He would not answer when asked if an offer for the control had not been made the Pittsburg people by George J. Gould.

"It is more than reasonably certain that a big offer was made for the Santa Fe Central line by the Goulds."

Mr. Cahoon then said that it seemed that the Santa Fe Central was to be sold to the Gould people, and that it was probable that they would build from Willard on the Santa Fe Central to El Paso. The road as projected was through a barren country and some of the citizens of Roswell thought that perhaps if the proper effort was made that they could be induced to build this line by way of Roswell. There was not a great deal of difference in the length of the line by way of Roswell, and they would get the business here and go through a much better country.

John W. Fox believed that it

would be a good idea to select a committee to go east and see the people at the head of affairs.

Captain Clark said he believed the Gould people were headed for the Gulf and would not build to El Paso to parallel the two present lines. We were badly in need of another line.

W. T. Wells said he believed the road to El Paso was almost a necessity to the Gould people as it would join two roads owned by them. While the country through which it would pass was not a good one, yet it joined two good countries. He believed, however, that it would not affect our chances of getting the Santa Fe Central to build here. He thought it would not be amiss to put the matter before the head people.

Dr. Kinsinger advocated sending the committee.

Morris Price advised finding out if the Gould people bought the road, and then sending the committee.

Charley Tannehill thought it best to go at the heads of the roads. He believed the Gould people if they built the road to El Paso could be induced to deflect the line to Roswell, such a case occurring at Amarillo with the Santa Fe line. He also said that the M. K. & T. people had this country under consideration.

W. R. Slinkard was called on for an expression, and favored sending the committee when we knew who to send them to. He hardly thought that they would deflect the line to Roswell, but did not believe it would hurt our chances of having the line built here in the future.

Attorney Hervey said we should not sit down and waste time, but should put our claims before the proper people. Get busy and send a committee when we found out who's who.

Mr. Hervey then moved that the chair appoint a committee to find out the present condition of the matter, devise ways and means of raising funds and report to a called meeting at a later date. This motion was seconded by Charley Tannehill.

After further discussion the motion prevailed, and Mr. Cahoon said he would appoint the committee after discussion with some of our citizens. The meeting then adjourned.

In Memory of Hawthorne.

Brunswick, Me., June 22.—As the crowning feature of the commencement week program at Bowdoin College today was devoted to exercises held in memory of one of the institution's most famous graduates, Nathaniel Hawthorne. The observance was to mark the centennial of the great novelist's birth, which falls on July 4th. The Congregational church was the scene of the memorial exercises, which were attended by the faculty and students of Bowdoin, a large number of alumni and friends of the institution and leading educators from various parts of the country. President Hyde presided over the exercises and the chief speaker was Mr. Bliss Perry, editor of the Atlantic Monthly.

\$500,000 LOSS.

Caused by Fire in a Lumber Plant
at Paterson, New Jersey.

Paterson, N. J., June 22.—A loss estimated at \$500,000 was caused by a fire that started in the lumber plant of P. H. VanKirk & Co. today. The firms burned out were I. A. Hall & Co., Broad Silk and Van Kirk Lumber Co., Henry Doherty Silk Co., Olympia Velvet Company, Paterson Silk Company, Post & Sheldon, and several minor firms.

STILL SEARCHING.

Effort Being Made to Ascertain Number
of Persons Who Took Passage
on the Slocum.

New York, June 22.—An effort is being made to ascertain the number of persons who took passage on the steamer Slocum when she started on her ill-fated trip a week ago today. One hundred patrolmen have been detailed to visit the home of every person whose name has been mentioned in connection with the disaster. The list of bodies recovered up to daylight today had reached 853.

W. G. Urton had his orchard badly damaged a few days ago by a hail storm.

SECOND DAY

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN
NATIONAL CONVENTION

THE PLATFORM

The Usual Praise of Republican Policies
and Deprecation of Democracy.—Upholds the Gold Standard
and Stands Pat on the Tariff.

Chicago, June 22.—Senator Fairbanks will be nominated for vice president unanimously. The Illinois delegation met today and decided to withdraw the name of Representative Robert R. Hitt. When Illinois is reached on the call of states Senator Cullom will announce that he has received a telegram from Hitt directing that his name be withdrawn from consideration of the convention, and that Illinois will support Fairbanks. The names of other candidates will be withdrawn. Senator Fairbanks will be nominated by Senator Dolliver. With the platform completed and in the hands of the full committee every element of speculation seems to be removed from the remaining sessions of the convention. A member of the Colorado delegation said that following the action of the Illinois delegation they would not present the name of John W. Springer.

Although the doors of the convention hall opened a half hour later than yesterday, for the first twenty-five minutes after eleven o'clock the band played to a sprinkling of gallery spectators only. The sea of brown backed chairs in the gallery was broken only by an occasional dot of black or the bright spot of a woman's gown. Groups of sergeants at arms stood about, and in the delegates section a half dozen men leaned back and read the morning papers. A movement is on foot for adjournment sine die today. When Chairman Cannon was asked about the proposition to adjourn he said that he would recognize any motion made in the convention, but that no agreement had been made. By a quarter of twelve not more than one hundred delegates were in their seats. Just before noon the two New York senators and Governor Odell entered. Cheers went up, which had scarcely died out when Senator Fairbanks was seen coming in and was heartily cheered. Just before the convention was called to order Senator Dewey said to the Associated Press that as soon as the platform was read he would move that the convention proceed to make the nominations and to conclude the convention today.

Acting Chairman Payne of the national committee, Temporary Chairman Root and Senator Lodge of the resolutions committee with the platform in his inside pocket, held an informal conference on the platform. During the wait the galleries filled up and the delegates came in droves. At 12:17 Chairman Root rapped for order. He then introduced Rev. Thomas E. Cox of the Holy Name cathedral of Chicago who delivered the following invocation:

"Our Father who art in Heaven, we thank thee for the opportunities of this day. In all humility we adore thy sovereign majesty. To thee we look for grace and guidance. In thy hands are the destinies of nations, thy providence enters into the careers of men. There is no great power but from thee. Thy will is the sole source of law and good government. Bless the deliberations of this convention. Let us not forget those who have bequeathed to us a glorious history. Give us wisdom and understanding. Drive far from us all self seeking.

ing. Fill us with love of our country, of peace, of forbearance and of justice. For Justice exalteth a nation but when the wicked bear rule, peoples perish. Hasten the day when it shall be said, 'Thy Kingdom of this world is become our Lord's and his Christ's, and He shall reign forever and forever.' Amen."

The report of the committee on credentials was called for and Senator McComas, chairman of the committee, read the report. The first part of the document related to those contests in which the action of the national committee was upheld. The report in this connection was received with a ripple of applause which was slightly accentuated when the declaration seating both the "Lily Whites" and the "Black and Tans" of Louisiana. An outburst of applause greeted the announcement that the credentials committee had decided in favor of the "stalwart" faction in Wisconsin.

At 12:48 p. m. Chairman Johnson of the committee on credentials presented the report on permanent organization. J. G. Cannon of Illinois was named as permanent chairman.

After the report of the committee on credentials, Permanent Chairman Cannon was escorted to the platform and was introduced by Root. Cannon praised President Roosevelt in his address, and his well turned phrases were greeted with enthusiastic applause. As he closed the delegates rose in their seats and enthusiastically cheered. After the demonstration Cannon called for the reports of the various committees.

Chicago, Ill., (Bulletin 3:51 p. m.) June 22.—The convention adjourned until ten o'clock tomorrow morning.

The Platform.

"Fifty years ago the Republican party came into existence dedicated among other purposes to the great task of arresting the extension of human slavery. In 1860 it elected its first president. During twenty-four of the forty-four years which have elapsed since the election of Lincoln the Republican party has held complete control of the government. For eighteen more of the forty-four years it has held partial control through the possession of one or two branches of government, while the Democratic party during the same period has had complete control for only two years. This long tenure of power by the Republican party has commanded the confidence of the American people for nearly two generations to a degree never equalled in our history, and has displayed high capacity for rule and government, which has been made even more conspicuous by the incapacity and infirmity of purpose shown by its opponents.

"The Republican party entered upon its present period of complete supremacy in 1897. We have every right to congratulate ourselves upon the work since then accomplished, for it has added lustre even to the traditions of the party which carried the government through the storms of the civil war. We then found a country after four years of Democratic rule, in an evil plight, oppressed with misfortune and doubtful of the future. The public credit had been lowered, the revenues were declining, the public debt was growing, the administration's attitude toward Spain was feeble and mortifying, the standard of value was threatened and uncertain, labor was crippled and business was sunk in depression which had succeeded the panic of 1893. hope was faint and confidence gone. We met these unhappy conditions vigorously effectively and alone. We replaced the Democratic tariff law based on free trade principles and furnished with sectional protection by a protective tariff, and industry freed from oppression and stimulated by the encouragement of wise laws has expanded to a degree never before known, has conquered new markets, and has created a volume of export which has surpassed imagination. Under the Dingley tariff labor has been fully employed, wages have risen and all industries have revived and prospered. We firmly established the gold standard which was then menaced with destruction. Confidence returned to business and with confidence came unexampled prosperity. For deficient revenues supplemented by improvident issues of bonds we gave the country an income which

produced a large surplus and which enabled us only four years after the Spanish war had closed to remove over one hundred millions of annual war taxes, to reduce the public debt and lower the interest charges of the government.

We refused to palter longer with the miseries of Cuba. We fought a quick and vigorous war with Spain. We set Cuba free, governed the island for three years and then gave it to the Cuban people with order restored, with ample revenues, with education and public health established free from debt and connected with the United States by wise provisions for our mutual interests.

"We have organized the government of Porto Rico, and its people now enjoy peace, freedom, order and prosperity. In the Philippines we have suppressed insurrection, established order and given to life and property security never known there before. We have systematized the civil government, made it strong and effective in administration and have conferred on the people of these islands the largest civil liberty they have ever enjoyed. By our occupation of the Philippines we were enabled to take prompt and effective action in relief of the legations at Peking and a decisive part in preventing partition and the preserving of the integrity of China.

"Possession of the route for the Isthmian canal, so long the dream of statesmanship, is now an accomplished fact.

"We have passed laws which will bring the arid lands of the United States within the area of cultivation.

"We have reorganized the army and put it in the highest state of efficiency. We have passed laws for the improvement and support of the militia. We have pushed forward the building of a navy for the defense and protection of our honor and our interests.

"Our administration of the great departments of government has been honest and efficient, and wherever wrong has been discovered a Republican administration has not hesitated to probe the evil and bring offenders to justice without regard to party or political ties.

"The laws enacted by the Republican party, which the Democratic party failed to enforce, and which were intended for the protection of the public against unjust discrimination or illegal encroachment of vast aggregations of capital have been fearlessly enforced by the Republican president, and new laws insuring responsible publicity as to the operation of great corporations and providing additional remedies for the prevention of discrimination in freight rates have been passed by the Republican congress.

"In this record of achievement during the past eight years may be read the pledges which the Republican party has fulfilled. We propose to continue these principles.

"Protection which guards and develops our industries is a cardinal policy of the Republican party. The measure of protection should always at least equal the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad. We insist upon the maintenance of the principles of protection, and therefore rates of duty should be readjusted only when conditions have so changed that the public interest demands their alteration. But this work cannot safely be committed to any other hands than those of the Republican party. A Democratic tariff has always been followed by business adversity; Republican tariff by business prosperity. To a Republican congress and a Republican president this question can be safely intrusted. When the only free trade country among the great nations is agitating a return to protection, the chief protective country of the world should not falter in maintaining it.

"We believe it to be the duty of the Republican party to uphold the gold standard and the integrity and value of our national currency. The maintenance of the standard established by the Republican party cannot safely be committed to the Democratic party which resisted its adoption and has never given any proof since that time of belief in it or of fidelity to it.

"While every other industry has prospered under the fostering aid of

Republican, American shipping engaged in foreign trade in competition with the low cost of construction, low wages and heavy subsidies of foreign governments has not for many years received from the government of the United States adequate encouragement of any kind. We therefore favor legislation which will encourage and build up the American merchant marine, and we cordially approve the legislation of the last congress which created a merchant marine commission to investigate and report upon this subject.

"A navy powerful enough to defend the United States against any attack, to uphold the Monroe doctrine and watch over our commerce is essential to the safety and welfare of the American people. To maintain such a navy is the fixed policy of the Republican party.

"We cordially approve the attitude of President Roosevelt and congress in regard to the exclusion of Chinese labor and promise a continuance of the Republican policy in that direction.

"The civil service law which was placed on the statute books by the Republican party has always been sustained by it, and we renew our former declarations that it should be thoroughly and honestly enforced.

"We are always mindful of our country's debt to the soldiers and sailors of the United States, and we believe in making ample provision for them and in liberal administration of the pension laws.

"We favor peaceful settlement of international differences by arbitration. We commend the vigorous efforts made by the administration to protect American citizens in foreign lands and pledge ourselves to stand upon just and equal protection of all our citizens, without distinction in the rights of travel and sojourn in friendly countries, and we declare ourselves in favor of all proper effort tending to that end.

"Our great interests and our growing commerce in the orient render the condition of China of high importance to the United States. We cordially commend the policy pursued in that direction by the administrations of President McKinley and President Roosevelt.

"We favor such congressional action as shall determine whether by special discriminations the elective franchise in any state has been unconstitutionally limited, and if such is the case, we demand that the number of members of congress and of the electoral college shall be proportionately reduced as directed by the constitution of the United States.

"Combinations of capital and of labor are the results of economic movements of the age, but neither must be permitted to infringe upon the rights and interests of the people."

3:47 p. m. (Bulletin)—Platform adopted by unanimous vote.

(The platform in full will be in tomorrow's big edition.)

San Antonio, Tex., (Bulletin.) June 22.—The Democratic state convention today endorsed Parker.

Mrs. Kennedy is Dead.

Mrs. Charles Kennedy died at her home at the old St. John's place two and a half miles from the city last night of consumption. The deceased came here from Crowley, Louisiana, on last Christmas day with her husband in the hope that the climate would prove beneficial to her health. Mr. Kennedy bought the old St. John's place and intended to make his home in the Valley. Mrs. E. M. Vreeland, the mother of the deceased, arrived last evening from Rocky Ford, Colorado, in time to be recognized by the dying woman. The deceased was a member of the Presbyterian church of this city and was a devoted humble Christian. The body was sent to the old home at Dalton City, Illinois, this morning.

Baptist Meeting Here Yet.

Last night and this morning were most excellent services. Each morning this week at 9:30 and at eight o'clock in the evening there will be services. Rev. Burkett's sermons are making a decided hit, and he is the peer of any man in the west as a preacher. Go tonight.